

ST. LOUIS, FORWARD OR BACKWARD
The city has a splendid health record but what will happen if the old sewers collapse without funds to rebuild or repair them?

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

FINAL EDITION

(Browns' Box Score.)

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TRUCE TO GIVE RUSSIA PEACE IS PROPOSED BY LLOYD GEORGE

British Premier Declares Commission Can Work Effectively if Menace of Semihostility, With Armies Threatening Frontiers, Is Removed.

CONFERENCE AT CRITICAL STAGE

Indication After Meeting of Subcommission That British and French Views May Not Be Reconciled.

PILLORY WINS IN THE \$50,000 PREAKNESS RACE

By the Associated Press.
GENOA, May 13.—As the result of the meeting of the economic conference's subcommission on Russian affairs today, the situation became so critical that it seemed doubtful whether the British and French positions could be reconciled.

After the adjournment of the meeting, which was taken at 1:15 until 5 o'clock, the British delegation announced that "serious though friendly" discussion had occurred.

Prime Minister Lloyd George, in opening the discussion, characterized the Russian reply as typical of soviet diplomacy, which he said always introduced such arguments at a time when people were really trying to do business. He thought, however, that in substance the document was good. The Russian delegation wished to come to some arrangement, if possible. Everybody, Lloyd George remarked, had their difficulties with public opinion at home and it was not right for other statesmen to criticize the soviet representatives too severely. He said he thought the breaking up of the conference because of the Russian document would be serious for Europe and Asia.

M. Barthou, for France, said that five weeks of consideration of the Russian questions at Genoa had been without result and it was unlikely that further consideration of them by commissions named by the Genoa conference would be useful. He suggested it would be better to have the allied Powers, with the neutrals and possibly the United States, name an investigating commission without the Russians, who had shown clearly that they would only take up the time of such a commission with propaganda.

This conflict of opinion gave rise to the serious doubts as to whether the two positions were susceptible of reconciliation.

Mr. Lloyd George said a breakup of the conference would send the Russians home to a great popular following in the grip of extreme propaganda. He said he feared that the doors of hope had been shut upon them with a clang. Nobody could doubt, he said, fierce resentment would ensue, which would menace not only Russia's neighbors, but the peace of the entire world. He was certain that the Russians felt their great need of credits and knew the conditions which would accept if credits were to be obtained.

Lloyd George Proposes Truce.

He proposed a truce on the basis of existing frontiers, leaving a final settlement of the frontier questions until the commission had finished its work and definite treaties could be signed.

The truce must be reciprocal, he declared. "No propaganda can be permitted in either country against the institutions of other countries."

He suggested that a sharp answer be made to the propaganda part of the Russian reply, which he declared really needed no answer.

He emphasized that it was essential above everything else that the Russians be represented on the proposed commission; otherwise the meetings would merely be a repetition of the meeting of the experts of the inviting Powers, which had produced the London memorandum, and this would be a waste of time.

He said one essential condition for the success of the plan was that the commission or commissions should not work in an atmosphere menaced by semihostility, with armies threatening frontiers, with propaganda rifle and with many of the Powers concerned feeling that their frontiers were endangered.

Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy said it would be a terrible disillusionment if the conference should break up in such a way. He urged that Russia should be represented on the mixed commission, strongly supporting the British attitude.

M. Barthou declared he saw a

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE THROWN OPEN TO THE ENTIRE WORLD

By the Associated Press.

THE Court of International Justice was thrown open to the entire world yesterday when the council of the League of Nations decided that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary and Mexico could bring cases before the court provided they previously had agreed to accept its decisions and not declare war on the disputes in question.

The decision by the council gives the court truly world jurisdiction for the first time. It was determined by the council that the countries admitted to pleading before the court must pay part of the expenses of the hearings before the court brought by them.

PILLORY WINS IN THE \$50,000 PREAKNESS RACE

Winner's Time in Fourteenth Running of Pimlico Classic Is 1:51 3-5, Equaling Record.

By the Associated Press.

PIMLICO RACE TRACK, Baltimore, May 13.—Pillory won the fourteenth running of the Preakness Stakes here today.

The purse was \$50,000. He was second and June Grass third.

The time was 1:51 3-5. Pillory paid \$24.30, \$13.40 and \$10.60. Heavy pair \$6.70 and \$26.70. June Grass, paid \$1.50.

Gallant Man, Pirate Gold, Champion, Miss Joy, Rebuke, Oil Man, St. Henry, Spanish Maze and Hephaestus also ran.

The time was the record for the race, made by Man 'O War in 1920. The record for the track is 1:51 flat.

CONFISCATIONS IN GERMANY

Many Americans Complain of Losses in Their Businesses at Frontier.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 13.—Numerous complaints are being heard in Berlin of American citizens suffering confiscation of the frontier of goods purchased in Germany, besides heavy fines for alleged violation of the proclamation issued by the Federal Minister of Economy in October, 1921. Under the heading of "confiscations," the government prohibits the exportation of articles, even for daily use by travelers without permission of the Federal Commissioner on export and import licenses, or other competent authority.

Reports received here indicate that the frontier of goods is strictly enforced. One American is reported to have been fined \$23 for attempting to take out of the country a pair of opera glasses costing 1520 marks. Travelers are required to register the amount of money they have upon entering Germany, as those leaving the country are permitted to take out only 20,000 marks of the equivalent.

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CROWD OF 70,000 AT DOWNS TO SEE KENTUCKY DERBY

Club House and Grounds of Famous Louisville Course Solid Mass of Humanity.

UNUSUALLY HEAVY BETTING ON CLASSIC

Owner of Morvich, Unfeated as Two-Year-Old, Places "Modest Sportsman's Wager of \$10,000" on His Horse.

By the Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—Horse Churchill Downs was packed with a record breaking crowd of 70,000 persons for the running of the forty-eighth renewal of the Kentucky Derby today, the largest crowd that ever witnessed the Blue Ribbon event of year olds.

With a bright warm sun blazing down from a cloudless sky, the weather conditions were perfect for the Derby and before the start of the first race of the day at 2 p.m., the club house grounds was a solid mass of sardined humanity standing shoulder to shoulder on the sloping brick wall that runs the length of a mile in front of the grandstand.

Morvich, the wonder horse, undefeated in his eleven starts in 1921 remained an overwhelming favorite.

Betting was sharp and the pari-mutuel machines were kept piping hot, doling out the tickets. The betting was so brisk that a line of 200 persons was in front of the machines at all times, waiting for a chance to risk their money on their favorite.

Heavy Betting on Derby.

Track officials estimate that more than a million and a half dollars would change hands on the Derby. The event is regarded as the greatest betting race in the history of the Derby.

Benjamin Block owner of Morvich, had a box near the finish line from which he and his party were to witness the race. Block denied that he had a fabulous sum wagered on Morvich. His attorney said he restricted to a "modest sportsman's wager," which he said was \$10,000. Fred Burley famed trainer of the undefeated filly placed a bet on Morvich to win but he declined to reveal the amount.

"Morvich has never failed me," said Burley. "He runs all races alike. I look for him to kill the Derby as he won all his other starts. I have never asked the colt to do anything that he did not fully come up to the mark."

Some Slept in Infirmary.

When morning broke in a glory of spring sunshine the gates were thrown open and several thousand persons swarmed into witness the early workouts. Some slept in the grass covered infield, while others were busy figuring the "dope," and the whispering voices speculated on the probable winner of the Derby. Women as well as the men showed their inclination to open up their purse strings to wager on the big event.

The Derby was the fifth race on today's program, and indications are that 10 starters will be sent away between 5 and 5:15 p.m., Central Standard time.

Banker Brown, one of the four horses entered in the Derby by E. R. Bradley of Lexington, Ky., whose racers finished one, two, in the Derby a year ago, was scratched by a half a mile before the start of the race.

Benjamin Block's Morvich and E. R. Bradley's entry loomed strongest when scurrying clouds gave promise of a fast track. Deadlock and My Play also ranked high in the prognostications of hundreds who expected to see the race.

All Ready for the Call.

A high speed by practically every candidate put the finishing touches to training yesterday, and today every entry, with the exception of Busy American, one of the Bradley stable, stood ready to answer the final call. Superstition connected with Morvich makes him an added favorite, for the great son of Runnymede-Hymir was unbeaten in 11 starts last year; he is one of a field of 11 youngsters today and it was on the eleventh of May that he made clockers at the Downs take notice as he stepped the Derby distance.

Sentiment among Kentuckians leans toward the Bradley entry. Busy American, Bet Mosie and By Gosh—because the number of times that a bluegrass entry has captured the outstanding event of the American turf in recent years has not been worthy of great boasting.

New Kind of Piling That Digs Itself In—A revolution seen in the handling of river currents.

Order Your Copy Today

Continued on Page 2, Column 4.

STARTERS AND OTHER DETAILS OF GREAT RACE TO BE RUN TODAY

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—COLLINGWORTH are the important points about the forty-eighth running of the Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs today:

The prizes about \$47,500 to the winner and \$7000 in gold plate; \$6000, \$3000 and \$1000 go to each of the next three horses in order of their finish.

Number of starters, 11 possible.

Condition of track, lightning fast unless rain falls this afternoon.

Favorite, Morvich; even money.

Distance, one and one-fourth miles.

Best time for Derby, 2:03 2-5, made by Old Rosebud, 1914.

Post time, 5:10 o'clock (same at St. Louis.)

Attendance (estimated) 70,000 to 80,000.

Receipts from admissions, over \$200,000 (estimated).

Ones to be backed: Startle; considered to have a fair chance.

Only woman owner, Mrs. Payne Whitney, who will send Letterman to the post.

Starter—Alexander Barrett Dade, who formerly officiated at St. Louis tracks in the days before 1905.

Last year's winner, Behave Yourself, owned by E. R. Bradley, who has strong string this year.

Official entries for the race, with the post positions, jockeys and owners, follow:

Post...Weight...Odds...

1—John Finn.....126 23 to 1

2—My Play.....124 10 to 1

3—Morvich.....128 Even

4—(a) Busy American.....126 10 to 1

5—Deadlock.....126 6 to 1

6—Banker Brown.....126 20 to 1

7—Sun Rider.....126 20 to 1

8—Gulf Stream.....126 20 to 1

9—(a) Banker Brown.....126 10 to 1

10—Letterman.....126 20 to 1

11—By Gosh.....126 10 to 1

(a) Bradley entry.

There are two other racing events of major importance taking place today: the Preakness of \$50,000 at Pimlico track, Baltimore, and the Excelsior Handicap of \$7500 for older horses at Jamaica track, New York.

BOARD REDUCES ASSESSMENT FOR MRS. DILWORTH BY \$22,250

By the Associated Press.

Mr. Elizabeth Dilworth of Oak Manor, Oakland, who divorced Jacob L. Bauer, wealthy National Committeeman in 1920, was reduced \$22,250 by the St. Louis County Board of Equalization, yesterday.

It had been set at \$49,490, an increase from \$3,210, about which she had protested.

The board found that the only items of the assessment which it would not uphold were \$10,000 cash and \$12,250 worth of furs. It was held there was no evidence at all to support the claim.

Prather, who had appointed him as a special assistant to prosecute liquor-law violations in this section of the State, I opposed his appointment because I did not consider him the proper sort of a man for the job. He was appointed over my protest and at the demand of the Law Enforcement League here.

I feel certain the investigators will not go to the grand jury and that it will be dropped. They tried to get the grand jury to indict me. It refused, and the information was filed by Fort.

RESULT OF INQUIRY WITHHELD.

Marshall Campbell, Assistant Attorney-General in charge of prohibition enforcement, has been in Dexter for two days investigating the Prather case. He told today that he would not make public the results of his investigations, but would report to Attorney-General Barrett.

Prather and his brothers are in the hardware business in Advance.

Prather has long been active in Republican politics in Southeast Missouri. He received \$3 of the 100,000 he deposited in Missouri and \$100,000 he deposited in Illinois.

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HOW PRESIDENT BY FORGERY WRECKED BANK AT MOBERLY

Took Money From Loan Account and Used It to Cover Shortage in Cash, Depositing Worthless Notes.

DEPOSITORS MAY LOSE 40 PER CENT

J. Walter Bundridge in Letter to Brother Assumes Blame for Shortage—Borrowed From Depositor.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

MOBERLY, Mo., May 13.—The hunt for J. Walter Bundridge, missing president of the Farmers-Merchants' Bank, who disappeared from Moberly Wednesday evening during an examination of the bank's accounts by State bank examiners, which has since disclosed discrepancies aggregating \$300,000 and resulting in closing the bank, has begun in earnest. Sheriff John C. Morrison, of Moberly, has been sending out circulars broadcast bearing a picture and description of Bundridge and asking for his arrest on a warrant charging forgery of notes for several thousand dollars, while every likely clew to his whereabouts is being investigated.

The State has offered a reward of \$500 for the arrest of Bundridge.

Representatives of Moberly's four other banks who yesterday conferred with the bank examiners to help them pass on the Farmers-Merchants' collateral, said the defunct bank's affairs were in such condition as to preclude the possibility of its organization. The expressed opinion was that depositors would lose about 40 per cent of their money in liquidation of the assets. The bank examiners are also of the opinion that the loss will be too large to attempt to reorganize the bank.

Four Months for Claims.

Under the law a liquidation proceeding allows four months in which to make claims, and no money can be paid until this period of time elapses. Even the most urgent demands cannot be accommodated.

Bundridge left a note to his brother, Vern E. Bundridge, vice-president and cashier, assuming full responsibility for the shortage and stating that he lost the money in speculation.

The text of the first part of this letter, part of which was withheld by the brother, follows:

"I am sending you as a confession that I am the one, and only one, that is responsible for the shortage at the Farmers-Merchants Bank, as I lost it in speculation."

The remainder of the note absolves the directors and employees of the bank from participation in the irregularities.

Vern E. Bundridge, as has been told, was based on the warrant on which the missing president is sought. It charges for a forged note for \$5400, to which the name of the Vince, a director was signed. This signature was pronounced a forgery by Vince.

Vince to Be Heavy Loser.

Vince, an aged farmer, will probably be the heaviest loser in the crash, the first of its kind that has occurred in Moberly in 29 years. He is a son of E. P. Newell, former director of farms, residing near Higgins, and J. Walter Bundridge, who now secures deposits of about \$67,000 of Moberly school fund money in addition to his responsibility as a director and stockholder. His wealth was estimated by other Moberly bankers at \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Vince was president of the Farmers-Merchants' Bank until about 15 months ago when the Bundridge brothers purchased control of the bank and Vern E. Bundridge became president. During from that time, the institution's career has been one of frenzied finance as expressed in kiting deposits, the bank examiners having found forged notes and notes bearing fictitious names for more than \$200,000.

One of the local bank presidents who went over the assets with the examiners said the method employed to loan the bank was to purloin money from the cash account, then to add a similar sum from the loan department for which a forged note was given, the money obtained on the forged note being deposited back in the cash account to the credit of one of the Bundridge brothers to balance that account. The cash account would thus be kept intact, while the forged paper took care of the cash account.

At one time, it was discovered, there was about \$80,000 deposited to the account of J. Walter Bundridge from transactions of this kind.

Always Seemed Flourishing.

The examiners not only found the forged papers that had been negotiated, but a pad of notes ranging from \$1000 to \$8000, some of which names had been signed and only wanted a date and the approval of an officer to become negotiable in that institution.

The transfer of money from the loan department to the cash account around statement time seemed to have been successfully accomplished to boost the deposits as well as the loans so that a favorable statement would appear. Thus the bank always shown to the people of Moberly as being a flourishing condition.

A visit of one of the bank exam-

MISSING PRESIDENT OF BANK AT MOBERLY



4 PERSONS KILLED, THREE WOUNDED IN CHICAGO SHOOTINGS

Disorders Include Two Fights Between Policemen and Robbers and Assassinations of Two Men.

15 MORE ARRESTS MADE IN LABOR WAR

Five of Eight Men Indicted Said to Have Confessed Giving Details About "Dynamite Gang."

MAN SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF AT GROCERY

Shooting Occurs After Separation That Woman Says Was Caused by His Jealousy.

Thomas A. Eads, 38 years old, a porter of 7313 Well road, St. Louis County, called his wife, Mrs. Pearl Eads, 31, domestic, from the telephone in a grocery at Shady and Denver avenues in Webster Groves at 7:30 last night and shot himself in the left side. Mrs. Eads was taken to St. Luke's Hospital with two wounds in her chest and one in her right hand. Eads is a prisoner at the city hospital.

They had been separated since Monday, Wednesday night. Eads, who is employed in a Webster Groves picture theater, went to his home where his wife and two children had been since the separation, and is said to have shot a man in the house.

Mrs. Eads took her children to the home of her sister, Mrs. Emma Lewis, next to the grocery in front of which the shooting occurred.

Witnesses say they heard Eads ask his wife to whom she had been telephoning. She made no reply. Four shots were fired. As Eads threw up his gun Mrs. Eads raised her hands and a bullet went through the palms. She turned and two more bullets struck her in the back. As she fell Eads held the revolver to his body and fired. Only a minor wound was inflicted.

Mrs. Eads told the police she had married 19 years and that her husband was jealous without cause.

Judge Bars Self for Murder Trial.

MIAMI, Fla., May 13.—Judge H. P. Branning, in the Circuit Court yesterday, disqualified himself as presiding Judge in the forthcoming trial of Edgar C. Frady, Chicago automobile man, who is charged with the murder of his wife in a local hotel last February.

Iners with a handful of notes to the saloon of Gus Willott, bosom friend of Bundridge, disclosed that Bundridge reversed the general order of things occasionally by going to depositors and, as president of the bank, borrowing money from them.

"Bundridge and I were bosom friends," said Willott, who had \$28,000 cash on deposit at the bank. "He always had a smile on his face after opening his mail in the morning, and was almost every evening. I signed notes amounting to several thousand dollars to accommodate him. He would rather have my note than the cash I had on deposit, because he did not wish to reduce his cash account."

Plan to Buy Assets.

George O. Perry, president of the Moberly Trust Co., said his bank would subscribe \$100,000 if three other banks could do likewise to purchase that amount of good assets of the defunct bank so the creditors could be released and the depositors get some ready money. He is conferring with the other bankers to this end.

Caught in the Crash.

Hundreds of employees of the Wabash Railroad shops. Comparatively little farm paper was found in the bank. The afternoon Bundridge departed he drew \$4000 on a check to which he signed his father's name. His son, who resides a Bucklin, yesterday arrived at Moberly and took over the \$7500 bond of Vern E. Bundridge. J. C. Bundridge, the father, qualified for \$21,000, with no liabilities.

Red Flag Hoisted in Ireland.

BELFAST, May 13.—The employees of the Cleave Creamery Factory at Carrick-on-Suir and of Knocklong at Tipperary, Clonmel, Knocklong and Mallow took over the place of work day as a result of the failure of negotiations with their employers regarding wages. The red flag was hoisted at all these places.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

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SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 1922.

HEADLESS BODY IN RIVER WAS THAT OF MISSING CHAUFFEUR

Corpse Is Also Taken From Mississippi River at Cape Girardeau.

By the Associated Press.

POPLAR BLUFF, Mo., May 13.—The headless body of a man found yesterday in the Black River, 15 miles south of Poplar Bluff, was identified as that of William McClees, a citizen of the city. Identification was made by notes found in the clothing, and the finding of the body at the bottom of the river. McClees disappeared four months ago, the head was crushed badly, and county officials expressed the opinion that McClees was beaten to death before the head was severed.

Miner Testifies His Local Gave \$350 to Aid March and Another Says His Paid a Bill for Supplies.

ELEVEN ARISTOCRATS OF TURF TO RUN TODAY IN KENTUCKY DERBY

Continued From Page One.

Testimony That \$1000 Was Drawn to Supply Miners With Weapons Given by Former Union Treasurer.

By the Associated Press.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 13.—The State expects to close its case against William Blizzard on a charge of treason next Wednesday or Thursday, A. M. Belcher, chief prosecution counsel, announced in court today. H. W. Houston, chief defense attorney, told the court he wished to know in order to notify some witnesses.

Sentiment for Bradley.

Ranking on the showing made by the Bradley stable last year, when Behave Yourself and Black Servant ran one and two in the Derby, the four candidates from the Idle Hour Farm are not without stamp supporters. Busy American, suffering with a bowed tendon, and Bet Mosie, Mrs. S. L. Rider, Barker and Letterman fill in the gaps.

Cal Morris, of Coal Fork, union miner, said he heard of the killing of a man named Gwynn, the night of the race, and was shocked.

My Play, representing the Sims & Oliver stable, is scheduled to enter with the backing that a full brother of Man o' War should run.

Quoting further from the decree,

"Any citizen can profess any religion he chooses, can profess

"orthodox" or "orthodox" rather than another, or professing no religion, gives rise to no jurisdictional distinction." Freedom of worship is guaranteed to all unless they disturb public order or cause attacks against the rights of citizens.

"There is complete separation between the church and the schools. Religious teaching is prohibited in government schools, but it can be imparted privately. All properties belonging to religious communities are nationalized, but the use of churches and the furnishings necessary to worship are given free by the local authorities to the members of each church."

Three Propositions Reported.

The White Sox several times that year Johnson said he "supposed the entire White Sox team was implicated in the matter. In 1917," he said.

"Eddie Collins had told him that he (Collins) had donated \$40 to this fund and knew the purpose for which it was to be used."

Johnson said that in so far as he knew, Charles A. Comiskey, president of the Chicago club, had no knowledge of the "slush fund."

"What action will you take in this matter?" Johnson was asked.

"I'll not do a thing—it was a

wrongful act, I grant that, but it

was not criminal. It is a practice

that should be discouraged, but I do

not believe it will call for the ex-

pulsion of the men concerned in it."

"I cannot say that Judge Landis would be satisfied if it is shown that he has done something to these players, although he has had the information for six months."

Take that to indicate that he does not believe their action deserves severe treatment."

"Do you believe the League will take steps to curb such practices?"

was another question.

Johnson followed a charge by Oscar (Fatty) Felsch, former Chicago outfielder, that the Chicago club had paid players on their part to beat the Boston Red Sox, Chicago's pennant rival.

Johnson's statement followed a

charge by Eddie Collins, former

Chicago pitcher, that the

Chicago club had paid players on

their part to beat the Boston Red

Sox, Chicago's pennant rival.

"White Sox Not Alone."

"Was this practice indulged in

by the White Sox also?" he was asked.

"Yes," he replied. "Joe Landin

son, who was president of the Bos

ton Red Sox that year, offered Fred

Combe, Cleveland pitcher, \$100 for

every game he beat Chicago. As I

recall it, Combe did defeat the

team in the slush fund."

"Do you believe the League will

take steps to curb such practices?"

was another question.

Johnson followed a charge by

Oscar (Fatty) Felsch,

"Most certainly," he said. "It is

against the fundamental principles

of professional baseball."

"In this connection let me say that the money paid the Detroit players was not given them until after the season was over."

USE OF UNION'S FUNDS AGAIN TAKEN UP IN MINE TRIAL

Passengers Are Not Molested in Holdup Near Clinton, Arizona.

By the Associated Press.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 13.—Two masked robbers, shortly before midnight last night, held up a combination train on the Arizona & New Mexico Railroad, about 15 miles from Clinton, Ariz., and escaped with four pouches of mail and a few packages taken from the mail car, according to a telephone message received here. The passengers were not molested.

Ban Johnson States He Knew of Pools Paid to Detroit Pitchers for "Extra Efforts."

By the Associated Press.

WISCONSIN, May 13.—The

use today voted to eliminate from the post office appropriations bill the Senate amendment under which \$190,000,000 of Federal funds would be made available during the next two years for State aid highway improvements. In place of this provision, however, the House attached as a rider to the measure "the good roads" bill,

FOR HIGHWAYS
FROM POSTAL BILL

Replaces This Pro-
posed Aid Plan
Already Passed
By Congress

May 13.—The
Senate voted to eliminate
the office appropriation
amendment under
the \$600,000 of federal funds
available during the
next two years for state aid
to roads in place of
the measure "bill," passed yesterday,
but as yet not acted upon,
which provided
\$65,000,000 for the
year and \$75,000,000
for the period beginning

BEAUVAIS DENIES SELLING DETECTIVES ANY LOVE LETTERS

Declares Story of Buying
Missives, Said to Be Mrs.
Stillman's for \$15,000, Is
Utterly False.

CALLS HER PURE AND INNOCENT WOMAN

Handwriting Identified by
Housekeeper for Stillman;
Notes Admitted as Evi-
dence Yesterday.

By the Associated Press

MONTREAL, Quebec, May 13.—
Specific denial that he had ever sold
any letters to lawyers of James A.
Stillman, who is suing for divorce,
was made today by Fred Beauvais,
Indian guide. At Poughkeepsie yes-
terday he stated in court that
Stillman had sold four letters ad-
mitted to him by Mrs. Stillman for
\$15,000.

Beauvais said he had seen nobody
connected with the Stillman case in
Montreal, that he had never received
any special letters as were described in
court, that he did not know Edmund
Leigh, the detective said to have
paid him the money, and that the
whole thing was untrue from begin-
ning to end.

Beauvais accused by Stillman of
being the father of the boy Guy,
said Mrs. Stillman was "an absolute-
ly pure and innocent woman."

By the Associated Press

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 13.—
The hearing of testimony in the
Stillman divorce case closed with a
sensation yesterday when a detective
hired by James A. Stillman,
New York banker and plaintiff, testi-
fied that he will call for the ex-
-men concerned in it.

Judge Landsberg
said it is significant
that he has done nothing
although he has had
for six months—I
indicate that he does
not know his action deserves
praise.

"I will take in this
a thing—it was a
thing," he said. "It is
fundamental principles
of baseball.

Hection let me say that
I did the Detroit players
them until after the
game."

Hection's
RIA

bore the signa-
turer for over
generations. Do
Imitations and
not endanger the
Exhibit.

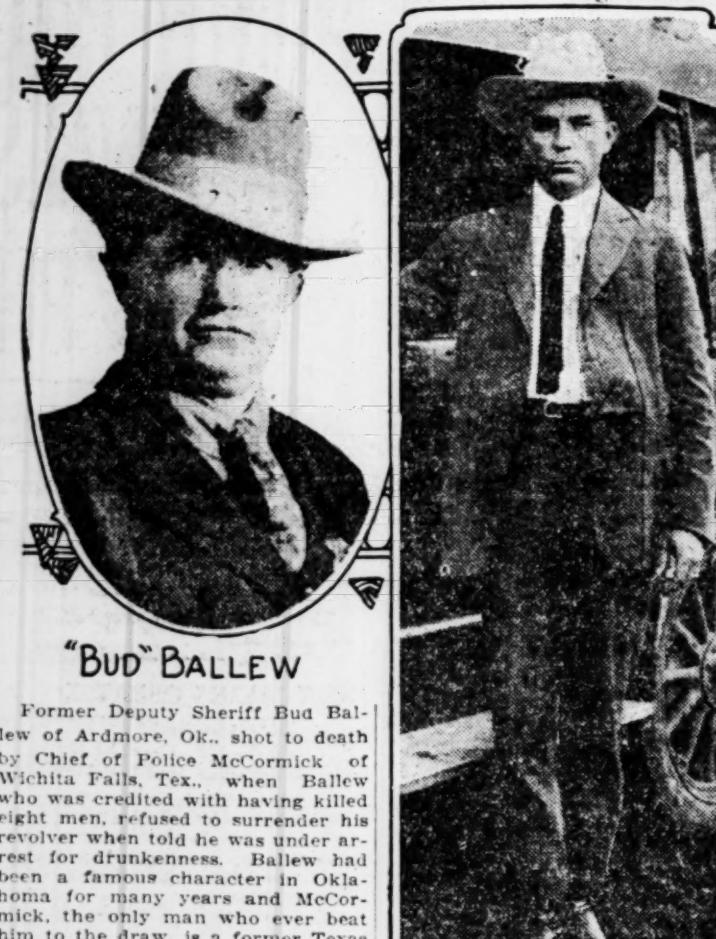
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Friend,

Years

Oklahoma Gunman and Texan Who Killed Him



EAST ST. LOUIS CHIEF IS PRAISED BY NEW BOARD

Police Commissioners Com-
pliment Mulconney on
Number of Arrests Made
by Department.

PRIOR DEMOTION HELD NOT LEGAL

Counselor Submits Opinion
Old Board Was Without
Authority in Action Fol-
lowing Campanella Case.

The newly-appointed Board of Fire and Police Commissioners of East St. Louis met last night and complimented Chief of Police Mulconney on the number of arrests made by the Police Department, after City Counselor Browning had submitted an opinion that the previous board, which was removed from office after demotion and suspending Mulconney and eight other police officers, acted without authority of law.

The new board is composed of Dr. J. L. Wiggins, president; Thomas W. Gregory, secretary, and John W. Maher.

Dr. Wiggins admonished Chief Mulconney and the chief of the Fire Department that the new board would hold them personally responsible for the conduct of their offices and would co-operate with the Chiefs in the interests of efficiency.

Secretary Gregory announced that Chief Mulconney probably would have certain recommendations to make later and the meeting then would be adjourned.

It will be remembered that the City Council had ordered the previous Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, composed of Dr. F. J. Little, George Roe and John Shanahan, to make an investigation of the death of John Campanella, a prisoner, in his cell the night of March 25, after he had been put through the police "third degree" and also complained that prisoners had been beaten. The chief had declared that Campanella hanged himself.

After conducting several hearings in the Campanella case, two members of the board, Dr. Little and Roe, signed a report to the Council in which it was stated that Chief Mulconney, Chief Neville of the detective department, and seven Lieutenants and detectives had been demoted to the rank of patrolman and suspended. Their resignations also were demanded.

This report was accepted by vote of the Council and the board was given a vote of thanks. An advice of the City Counselor Browning, who had been counsel for the board that made the report, the police refused to abide by the action. Shannon, who did not concur in the report, resigned, and Dr. Little and Roe were put out of office. Dr. Wiggins, Gregory and Maher were appointed to succeed them.

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Looks Like Buck Weaver and Happy Felsch Are Out to Draft More Players for the Black Sox

Pikeway Track Team Defeats Grinnell, 77-59

"Baldy" Thumser Individual Star in Washington Victory on Iowa Track.

ANDERWERT RUNS SECOND

Paula, Grinnell Flyer, Finishes First in Both Dashes in Fast Time.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

GRINNELL, Ia., May 13.—Washington University's well balanced track team scored a 77 to 59 victory over Grinnell College here yesterday.

Grinnell took firsts in eight events but did not grab enough seconds and thirds to keep in the running. Thumser was the individual point-winner, taking firsts in the broad jump and high hurdles, a second in the low hurdles and a third in the pole vault.

Paula starred for the losers by winning the 100-yard dash in :9.4-5a. and the 220-yard dash in :21.4-5a.

The summary:

HOPKINS—Thumser (W.), first; Blanchard (W.), second; Stack (G.), third.

MILLER—Dougherty (G.), first; Kappes (W.), second; Miller (G.), third.

100-YARD DASH—Kappes (G.), first; Anderson (W.), second; Goldsmith (W.), third.

LOW HURDLES—Blanchard (W.), first; Stack (G.), second; Blanchard (W.), third.

HIGH HURDLES—Blanchard (W.), first; Stack (G.), second; Stack (G.), third.

220-YARD DASH—Refferty (G.), first; Hickey (G.), second; Rowles (W.), third.

100-METER RACE—Kappes (W.), first; Anderson (W.), second; Goldsmith (W.), third.

HALF-MILE RELAY—Washington first. Time 3m. 51s.

HIGH JUMP—Castwell (W.), first; Hawk (G.), second; Fearing (G.), third.

DISCUS THROW—Janssen (G.), first; Fletcher (W.), second; Morton (W.), third.

BROAD JUMP—Thumser (W.), first; Blanchard (W.), second; Stock (G.), third.

SHOT PUT—Morton (W.), first; Janssen (G.), second; Fletcher (W.), third.

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HIGH JUMP—Castwell (W.), first; Hawk (G.) and Fearing (G.), second.

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JAVELIN THROW—Meeker (W.), first; Janssen (G.), second; Thumser (W.), third.

DISTANCE: 100 feet.

St. Paul, Minn. Rees "Steamboat" Williams pitched with the Pauli American Association baseball team, has jumped to the Eveleth team of the Mesaba Range League. It was learned here today.

As we get it, Ted Lewis dropped his guard and then Georges proceeded to drop Ted. In other words, Carp got the drop on him.

REFLECTIONS OF AN OLD-TIMER.

Johnny Evers says there are

too many old ginks in the American League. Johnny must have been shaving himself when he said it.

Johnnie's joints may creak a little, but the old chin continues to function as smoothly as of yore.

Buck Weaver and Happy Felsch are trying to start another baseball scandal. If they can't get

away, he got bumped off the other day: though many nicks were on his gun.

Old Bud he only killed for fun; in fact, it was a pleasure to get drilled by good old Bud Ballew.

His heart he wore upon his sleeve, And countless mourners now will grieve.

And weep for his untimely end Because he never killed a friend; And fragrant flowers they will strew Upon the grave of Bud Ballew.

QUOTE SO.

And it came to pass that the sun

shone and the muscles in Spittin'

Time 10-2-10.

MLB: Billie Doughtery (G.), first; Kappes (W.), second; Miller (G.), third.

100-YARD DASH—Kappes (G.), first; Anderson (W.), second; Goldsmith (W.), third.

LOW HURDLES—Blanchard (W.), first; Stack (G.), second; Blanchard (W.), third.

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STEEL LIST AGAIN FEATURES TRADE ON STOCK MARKET

**U. S. Steel Common Active
Along With the Independ-
ent Shares—Changes
Among Railroad Shares
Fractional—Exchange
Strong.**

**By Leased Wire From the New York
Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.**

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Evening Post, in its copyrighted financial review, today, said:

"The latest session of the stock market was again dominated by activity in the shares of the independent steel companies. Substantial advances were the rule in the group. Activity and strength in the steel steel common and many of the more speculative stocks served to give the entire market a firmer tone, although activity in the railroad shares was again limited and price changes for the most part fractional only. In the bond market transactions continued in considerable volume, with prices on the general list, up about one-half cent the general list, up about one-half cent each."

"Foreign exchange was strong without any very great movement. Sterling got up to \$1.444, as against a closing yesterday of \$1.443. The price of the dollar recovered all of their recession of the day before. Dutch guldens continued their upward movement and got within 2 points of the higher for the year. German marks were down. The dollar, coincident with the better silver market, the Chinese exchanges advanced briskly. Hong Kong dollars were up 14 cents. Shanghai and Macao dollars were up a full cent each."

"Trading in cotton was dull, the market being dominated by the fine weather of the past few days, following three weeks of rain. Commodity houses announced the consumption figures for April, showing 446,842 bales used, a decrease of 71,607 from March. The market, however, paid little attention to this report and prices moved slightly lower. Wheat, on the other hand, averaged better, although trading in this commodity was also rather dull."

"Continuation of the favorable action of the past two weeks was shown by the Clearing House report. Surplus gained further to the extent of \$16,194,462, the figures for excess reserves amounting at \$65,300,000 for aggregate reserve, \$584,395,000. Loans increased, \$32,250,000 while both demand and time deposits rose substantially."

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The actual condition of the banks and trust companies for the week shows that they had assets of \$63,163,000,000, and liabilities of \$63,163,000,000, resulting in a balance of \$63,163,000,000 from last week. The statement follows:

Actual condition: Loans, discounts, etc., \$1,000,000,000; Federal Reserve in own vaults, member banks, \$1,000,000,000; State bank notes, \$1,000,000,000; to members, \$1,000,000,000; to non-members, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; trust companies, cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; Federal Reserve in own vaults, member banks, \$1,000,000,000; State bank notes, \$1,000,000,000; to members, \$1,000,000,000; to non-members, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; trust companies, cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; Federal Reserve in own vaults, member banks, \$1,000,000,000; State bank notes, \$1,000,000,000; to members, \$1,000,000,000; to non-members, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; trust companies, cash in vaults, \$1,000,000,000; Federal Reserve in own vaults, member banks, \$1,000,000,000; State bank notes, \$1,000,000,000; to members, \$1,000,000,000; 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PART TWO.

**MANY SUGGESTIONS
TO CIVIC PLAN AND
SCOPE COMMITTEE**

**Body to Co-ordinate Them as
to Urgency and Probable
Approval at Popular Bond
Election.**

**NEW MARKET BUILDING
ONE OF PROPOSALS**

**Acquisition of Land in Coun-
ty for Outer Park System
and Municipal Aquarium
Among Others.**

VEGETABLES

Many suggestions for items to be included in any bond proposal which may be undertaken by the General Council on Civic Needs have been submitted to the Plan and Scope Committee, which is co-ordinating the suggestions with respect to urgency and probability of approval in a popular election. One of the chief objections urged against the constitutional convention is that it makes possible the enactment of laws that cannot be easily considered, contained in inconsistent and contradictory provisions and are in conflict with the Constitution.

This arises from the fact that anyone may draft a measure and that no opportunity is afforded for debate or the adoption of amendments. On this account some states have preferred the indirect initiative which usually gives opportunity for legislative consideration of the measure before it is submitted to popular vote.

Some have advocated the restriction of initiative petitions to bills that have been introduced at least once in the Legislature, but this does not constitute any serious interference with the principle as it is relatively an easy matter to get some member of the Legislature to introduce the bill. If it is enacted into law there is no need for the initiative, but if it is rejected or amended resort may then be had to that process.

A new municipal building to house Union and Biddle markets, \$1,250,000.

A municipal aquarium, \$500,000.

A new city building, at 5th street and Clark avenue to house an electric power and heating plant to serve municipal buildings, a laundry, garage and repair shop, \$1,000,000.

Outer Parks Suggested.

Some sum for the acquisition of land beyond the city limits as a beginning for an outer park system.

A new armory for the St. Louis regiment of National Guard, \$1,000,000.

A municipal convention hall, to house also the Symphony Orchestra and other art and musical organizations, \$5,000,000.

Proposed new market building was made by William Engel, supported by Mrs. John S. Payne, president of the Eighth District, Missouri Federation of Women's Clubs.

Shoud Sasse be elected, Republi-

cans will have a majority of one in the convention. In his absence there will be 41 Republicans and a like number of Democrats.

Severely Mentioned for President.

No outstanding strength has been developed by any delegate as a possibility for President, talk being heard for Joshua Alexander of Galatian, Secretary of Commerce during the latter part of the Wilson administration; A. T. Dunn of Jefferson City and former State Senator Frank Farris of Rolla, all Democrats, and for former Circuit Judge George H. Williams of St. Louis and C. M. Shartel of St. Louis, all Republicans.

Because of the near balance between the two parties and of the absence of a pronounced boom for any receptive delegate, choice of a president makes extremely difficult to adopt any measure. Some states accept as sufficient a majority of the votes cast on the proposition, provided it represents a clear majority, say, 60 to 30, of the total votes cast at the election. The general rule which obtains in Missouri requires for the adoption a majority of those voting on the measure. This makes possible ratification by a small per cent of the total number of voters participating in the election. It also enables the securing of the necessary number of signatures at times to the disadvantage of the Legislature. Another advantage that is claimed to follow from the indirect initiative is the opportunity to amend the Legislature to perfect the bill and submit it as a substitute for the measure proposed by the initiative.

It has been argued that under this plan it should not be possible to use the initiative in the case of such a bill as the measure has received the support of a certain number, say, the fourth, of the members of the Legislature. This makes it impossible to burden the ballot with measures that cannot secure the support of at least some of the members of the Legislature. Another advantage that is claimed to follow from the indirect initiative is the opportunity to amend the Legislature to perfect the bill and submit it as a substitute for the measure proposed by the initiative.

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Parks Not Discussed.

The proposal for the beginning of an outer park system was made with out discussion by Director of Public Welfare Cuniff. Other cities—New York, Chicago, and Cleveland—already have acquired large acreages adjacent to their limits for preservation in their natural state for camping, outings and driving by the urban population.

There has been a movement for a municipal aqua-

tum was made, but it did not receive much attention. The city of St. Louis has been seen to other Mis-

souri towns.

City Auditorium Urged.

F. G. Meyer, president of the Conventions, Publicity and Tourism Bureau, has suggested an auditorium as a necessity if the city was to continue its policy of selling itself by bringing in large conventions. He pointed out that the American Medical Association, which will come during the week of May 22, would bring many visitors to the city who no one meeting place would accommodate them.

He also stated that the committee on the distribution of such pamphlets containing the text of the propositions with a limited statement of the arguments in favor of and opposed to such measure and requiring the sending of a copy to each registered voter. In most states it is held that the legislative declaration that the measure fails in the excepted class is final. The Missouri Supreme Court in a recent case took the opposite position and held that this was a judicial question and that the legislative declaration was subject to review and modification by the courts. Many other questions have arisen and will continue to do so regarding the initiative and referendum and some of them will furnish material for consideration by the Constitutional Convention.

As it is manifestly impossible to print the measure in full upon the

destination on main line track. "We could send a car to New York and back again in that time," Arthur E. Wright, secretary of the Engineers' Railways, said.

The Plan and Scope Committee went into executive session following the hearing to compile its recommendations to the General Council.

**BALFOUR URGES EUROPEAN
NATIONS TO TRY TO AID SELVES**

IRISH OBSERVE "BLACK FAST"

**Prayers for Peace Are Also Offered
at Request of Bishops.**

Free Bridge Item Urged.

He said that the basement of such a building could be used to heat and light the city hall, municipal courts, police headquarters and the city hospital at a saving of \$17,500 on coal alone, as it would be possible to move the 21,600 tons of coal required in carloads instead of wagon loads as now is done.

He proposed that the first floor be

**Some Objections to Initiative
and How Constitutions Recently
Have Been Revised to Meet Them**

**Menace of Half-Baked and Undebated Measures
Met by Safeguards Designed to Prevent
Voters From Being Misled.**

**COLLEGE PRESIDENT
SUCCESSES MOSELEY**

Dr. W. H. Black, Delegate-at-Large to Constitution Convention Which Opens Monday.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 13.—Dr.

W. H. Black, president of Missouri Valley College of Marshall, and president of the New Constitution Association of Missouri, yesterday was appointed by Gov. Hyde as a delegate at large to the constitutional convention to open here Monday, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Noran A. Moseley of Bloomfield.

Black who is a Presbyterian minister,

is said to be a Republican though he has not been an active partisan.

Not more than a dozen delegates had arrived last night, the larger part of the 82 delegates who have been elected, being expected to get here today or tomorrow.

The convention will be called to order at 12 o'clock noon, Friday, by Secretary of State Becker under a precedent set by the 1875 convention which was convened by Michael McGrath, then Secretary of State.

Probable Initial Proceedings.

Becker will certify to the delegations the results of the election at which delegates were chosen, and then probably appoint a credentials committee to pass upon and make recommendations to the body of the convention on the Sixth senatorial district case. In that district a convention of Republicans was unable to nominate a candidate for delegate, adjourning after a hopeless deadlock. At the election, however, 1118 Republicans voted, while 1118 Democrats voted, making the regular ballot tie-breaker, and the election of the initiative and referendum. The Legislature provided for a separate ballot for all propositions submitted to the voters. While this has relieved the regular ballot, it has made it easier for the uninterested voter to disregard the indirect initiative, which is authorized to make a final decision regarding the form of the title.

The restrictions upon the Legislature and the regulation of matters in detail in the Constitution resulted in a large increase in the number of constitutional amendments proposed by the General Assembly.

One of the chief objections urged against the constitutional convention is that it makes possible the enactment of laws that cannot be easily considered, contained in inconsistent and contradictory provisions and are in conflict with the Constitution.

This arises from the fact that any one may draft a measure and that no opportunity is afforded for debate or the adoption of amendments.

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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published by The Pulitzer Publishing
Company, Twelfth and Olive Streets.

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-
FORM.**

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight for the public welfare, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory power.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The name and address of the author must accompany every contribution but on request will not be published. Letters not exceeding 200 words will receive preference.

A School Picnic Plan.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
THE letter in this column of a few days ago by "P.T." is indeed timely and worthy of consideration. The purpose of this letter is to illustrate that a school picnic can and should be given for the entertainment and pleasure of the school children and still show profit—but not at the expense of the children.

Our association was organized on March 28, 1922—but ample funds have been secured to provide each child with at least two coupons good for 5 cents each on the grounds—ice cream, soft drinks, ice cream, coffee, sandwiches and candy at 5 cents with the single exception of one bottled drink that must sell at 10 cents. For the promotion of healthful competition a splendid assortment of prizes will be distributed to children of all ages and sizes; also to the grownups. Eight pieces of music for the day, free transportation to the grounds for children and their baskets.

These and many novelties for young and old to make the day an event to be remembered. True, we will share a profit—but the little ones will share the day of their lives. Other features may be added as the days go by and if they merit consideration it will be because the children can have some more pleasure.

F. W. LAMPERT,
President Penrose School Patrons' Association.

The Straphanger's Wage.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
IN a recent issue of your paper Mr. Martin D. Gillman takes exception to a letter signed Justice. Does Mr. Gillman know that a majority of people who ride the cars do not earn one-half the wages the carmen get?

F. W. S.

Abolish Parking.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
THERE are frequent references in the papers these days to street widening projects which are expected to cost millions of dollars and to require years to complete. I would like a plan for widening streets whose cost can be eight and whose benefits will be available immediately. It is simply to stop all parking on downtown streets, and on important thoroughfares elsewhere, during those hours when there is a demand for more street space. On Olive street, for example, this will permit four lines of vehicles to move instead of two, as at present. The distance between curbs will be doubled.

There will be great opposition to such proposal, largely from merchants who fear that they will lose some trade if automobiles cannot park in front of their stores. Some motorists may object, also. It must be pointed out to these objectors that we are confronted with conditions and that space is too valuable on busy streets to be given up for the storage of private vehicles. So long as we permit parking at all hours on our downtown streets visitors will have some justification for calling St. Louis a town.

After parking is abolished it will help greatly if loading platforms are provided at all car stops in the no-parking districts. These are narrow on some streets, to allow room for vehicles to pass next the curb, but they will be usable, will permit vehicles to pass while a car is standing, will enable a passenger to wait for the second car if the first does not suit him, and will force vehicles to proceed either in the car tracks or next the curb, thus conserving space. The cost of loading platforms will be very small in comparison with that of buying land and tearing down buildings.

By all means let us smooth out the jogs and bad turns, but let us not spend millions in widening streets which we are only half using now.

OBSERVER.

Tyrannical Law.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
WHEN law is made an instrument of tyranny none but a slave will obey it.

JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON.

Select Grand Juries.

IN the revision of the State Constitution we should not overlook that there should be a proper check on those officeholders who would conduct their office in an obnoxious way. Interest in the good of the community. In some states the grand jury system is a dead letter, while in others the grand jurors are handpicked or "mere rubber stamps" registering obediently the will of the District Attorney. Very often you must first tell your complaint to and obtain the permission of the District Attorney before you can call on him thereby defeating the object of justice and purpose for which they were called.

There should be inserted in the new Constitution a clause electing grand jurors by popular vote and they should select their own successors for the year. No class of citizen should be exempt from serving. Any person with a complaint should have direct access to them. They should be given unlimited power to investigate all public affairs, dismissals and appointments of employees to publish in the newspapers at the end of their term a majority and minority report of their findings. Insert also a clause for a good will service law. Yours truly,

MARTIN BERNHARDT.

St. Joseph, Mo.

ROYAL SPORT FOR ST. LOUIS.

Thousands of visitors are in Louisville, Ky., to day to attend the Derby at Churchill Downs. They have gathered from every part of the United States, with a plentiful sprinkling of tourists from abroad. Many of the visitors are from St. Louis, whose citizens have to go away to enjoy horse racing.

Louisville is the focus of the world of high-class sport today and every year. Why cannot St. Louis enjoy that distinction and advantage? St. Louis turned against race tracks when the race tracks here turned crooked and swindling gamblers made the sport a gambling trap and a reproach to the sport and the city. The Post-Dispatch was the leader of the movement and organized the campaign which put the crooked race tracks and wide-open crooked gambling out of business. We were and are now against crooked race tracks and race track crooks, but we are not now and never have been against horse racing properly conducted by first-class, honest management, on sound methods.

Depriving St. Louis of a good race track does not deprive gambling in St. Louis on horse races elsewhere. Illegal gambling flourishes regardless of the location or the character of race tracks. The question of dealing with gambling and the question of having a St. Louis race course are two separate and distinct questions. If there must be gambling, and there always will be, better straight overground gambling than crooked underground gambling.

New York, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and other states have solved the racing and gambling questions by permitting honestly conducted race tracks and straight betting through the pari-mutuel system.

There has been a demand for a good track in St. Louis which would satisfy home lovers of high-class sport and attract visitors from everywhere, and several movements to obtain suitable regulatory laws and establish a good race track, but it has never taken effective form. It is high time to move determinedly and successfully. Let's have a good track and a big annual meet in St. Louis.

THE WAY TO ANNIHILATE IT.

It is inconsiderate of former Gov. Lowden of Illinois, before the Republican convention a much more conspicuous candidate for the presidency than the incumbent, to make the perfect obliviousness of a foreign world that has grown up in Washington by declaring on his return from abroad that America can avoid participation in world affairs, and that it is an evidence of the general apathy of citizens in matters vitally affecting their form of government and casts a grave doubt, too, on the theory of direct popular participation in legislation.

Ours, of course, is representative government.

The initiative and referendum are at variance with our theory of government, our traditions and our training.

If this exotic must be retained in our fundamental law it should be hedged about with safeguards against abuse.

comfort and independence which he might have had. Full and unwavering persuasion to the gospel of sane investment would mean happiness to millions and success to young lives which are blighted by the im-providence of foolish parents.

A MINORITY LAW.

The origin of the initiative and referendum, together with a history of the provision in Missouri since its adoption as a constitutional amendment in 1908, was the subject of Prof. Loeb's article in Friday's Post-Dispatch. The article should be read by all citizens, but it may specially be commended to the delegates to the constitutional convention, which will either have to junk the device as a piece of cumbersome, obstructive legislative machinery or by re-building it make it adaptable to our needs.

The Post-Dispatch has already discussed a pernicious feature of this amendment by which an almost negligible minority can either impose upon the public the expense of rejecting a foolish law or can suspend measures which have been enacted at the cost of a legislative session. If it is well to vest in the people the power of directly initiating or suspending legislation we believe a real expression of public sentiment should be required. To put such power in the hands of 5 per cent of the voters of two-thirds of the congressional districts, as is the case now, is to invite the abuse and tyrannies of special political and selfish interests which we now suffer.

Particular attention, however, should be directed to a fact brought out in Prof. Loeb's article, namely, that the initiative and referendum amendment, after having been defeated in 1904, was carried four years later by a majority of the voters. The total vote on the amendment, for and against, was only 45 per cent of the vote cast for the candidates for Governor at that election. What the result would have been had the other 55 per cent of the electorate voted on this question can only be conjectured. But the fact that less than half of the citizens of the State were interested enough in this question to vote on it is an evidence of the general apathy of citizens in matters vitally affecting their form of government and casts a grave doubt, too, on the theory of direct popular participation in legislation.

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Goldstein is no longer an issue, but Spencer is.

PROTECTING THE AMERICAN STANDARD.

When it comes to passing a tariff bill Congress becomes all heated up over maintaining American standards of living for the American workman. Unfortunately, however, Congress passes tariff bills without guaranteeing to the workman his share in the benefits. Standards of living for workers are left entirely in the hands of the proprietors of the protected interests. Do they pass the supposed benefits of protection along to the workman? Suppose they do not? The worker is asked to vote a handsome raise off the pockets of his employer. How does he know that the employer is going to pass it along to him?

One of the shining beneficiaries of the new Senate tariff bill is the steel industry. What has the steel industry done to pass the benefits of protection along to its workers? It doesn't matter much to the United States Steel Corporation what Congress does. Tariffs may come and go. Through war and peace it profiteers on at 13 to 15 per cent on stock which originally was more than half "pure water." But the 12-hour shift continues in the steel mills. There were three successive wage cuts in 1921 which reduced the pay of unskilled labor more than 40 per cent to the present rate of 30 cents an hour. With constant employment throughout the year this wage brings the worker's income to \$123.20, which is well below the decency standards set by the National Industrial Conference Board.

It is this halcyon regime which Washington is now attempting to re-establish. It is talking tariff and bonus, farm credits and patronage. It is gradually eliminating Europe with the verbal boycott. It is sinking back into the lethargy of perfect localism.

Men who cannot be President should stay at home and shut up. If they insist on traveling they should also shut up. The way to Europe is to quit talking about it.

THE COST OF IMPROVIDENCE.

The statistics of the failure of persons to save their money and make it grow multiply in safe investments are as appalling as would be the statistics of losses in mad speculations they could be gathered with even approximate certainties.

John L. Shultz, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, in a dinner talk in St. Louis, recited some facts that should give sober reflection to the man who is wasting his substance not only in indulgent living but in reckless investments.

Ninety per cent of the men engaged in active business,

he said, fail to reach old age with a competence;

18 out of every 20 persons fail to provide for

the old age of their families; 82 per cent of the children of the country are forced to leave school before completing the eighth grade to help support their families; only 2 per cent of the earning of the average man is invested in life insurance, but of every estate of more than \$100,000 filed in probate court, 85 per cent of the face-value assets are in life insurance.

For one man who wins riches in speculation many remain poor; the other side of the picture of sudden prosperity is a dependent and miserable old age. The cupidity which inspires foolish investments defeats its own end by depriving its possessor of the modest

allowance of a decent old age.

The motorman slowed down and waved to me as he drove by, hand shaking his head.

He was saying "No chance."

I'll tell the world the same thing.

The motorman stopped and waved to me as he drove by, hand shaking his head.

He was saying "No chance."

Everything is perfectly quiet and tranquil out there until a street car comes along.

People seem to be motorizing in all the enjoyment of Spring.

Pretty women are out with their sweet little dogs.

Birds are singing.

School children go by in colorful groups.

The sky is blue, and the day is perfect.

Then, far off, sounds the flat-wheeled rumble of Union car.

Automobiles begin to dart nervously this way and that like skipper bugs on a spring.

Presently the car comes in sight, followed by a great cloud of automobiles.

People flee from the street and hide behind trees.

Houses wail from their windows.

More automobiles jump out of the side streets and join in the chase after the car.

Then the whole horrid din goes by, every driver watching to see if the motorman will dare stop anywhere.

Mostly he never does.

The street cars merely run from end to end of the line.

They never pick up passengers.

If they picked up passengers, they would have to have a crane with which to swing them from the sidewalk over the tops of the machines.

If the United Railways looked to the Union cars for revenue, they would have to have seven receivers.

Once a man thought he would stop the automobile while he boarded a Union car.

He stepped into the middle of the street and held up his hand, as if saying "Stop."

He isn't here now.

Mr. Dooley says the moonshine is getting better, but the people who have been drinking it from the beginning are worse.

THOSE AWKWARD GOLOSSES

(From the Brooklyn Eagle)



AT THE GENOA DISPENSARY.

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH
By Clark MacAdams

FREE VERSE.

SOMEBODY says the age of adventure has passed.

The trouble with him is that he never tried to catch a street car on Union avenue.

He can have all the adventure out there that anybody wants.

The other day I thought I would catch a Union car.

I presently saw what is comparatively rare, that one is coming.

As I neared me, I stepped into the street.

Suddenly a Ford, Dodge and one thing and another shot by, filling the street to the curb.

I jumped back and took refuge behind a tree.

Behind the 43 little cars came 88 automobiles of various makes, mostly big ones.

They were all trying to pass the street car before it stopped.

Doubtless, there were wild scenes at a chariot race, but nothing like this.

The ground shook.

The air was filled with dust and grit.

Horns honked.

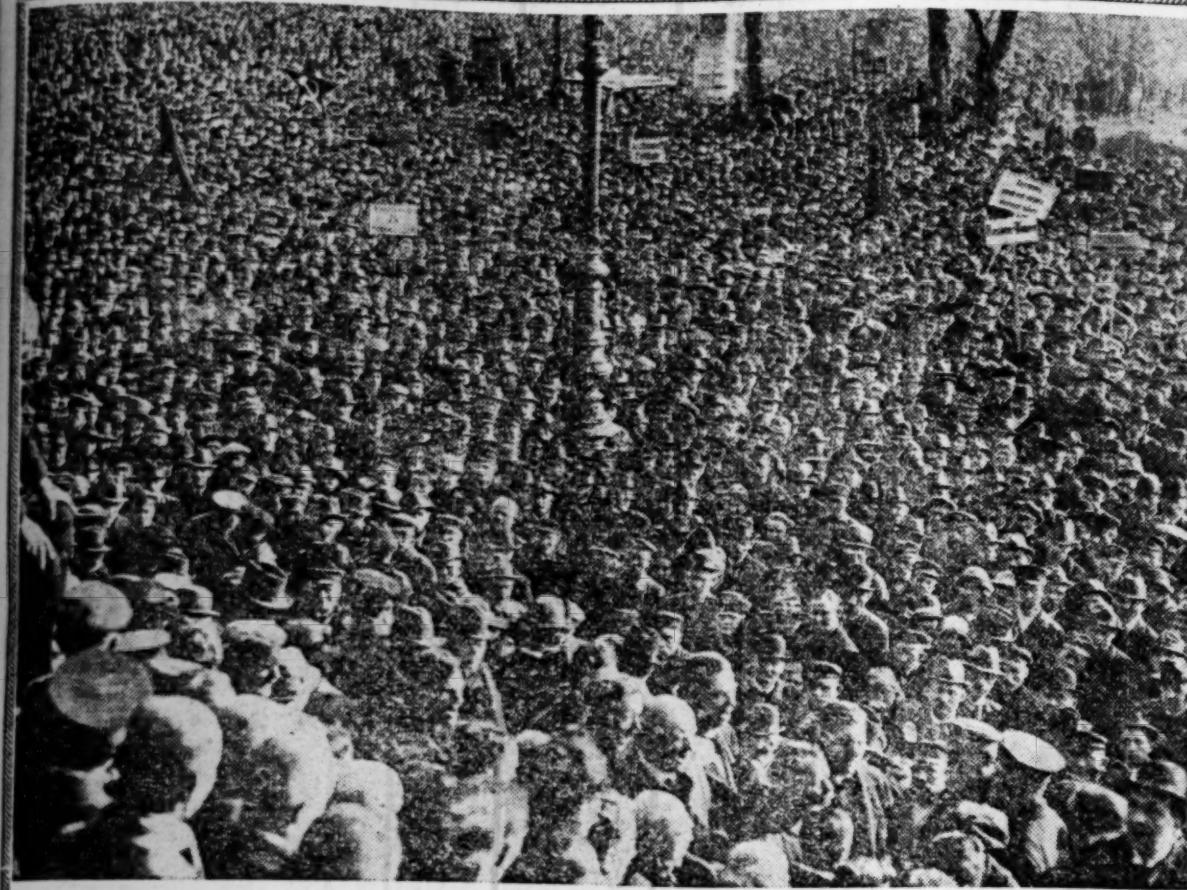
Drivers shouted.

I picked out an even larger tree, and dashed behind that.

In an '27 automobile and trucks beat the street car to the place where I was going to get on—

Only I did not go out and the car did not stop.

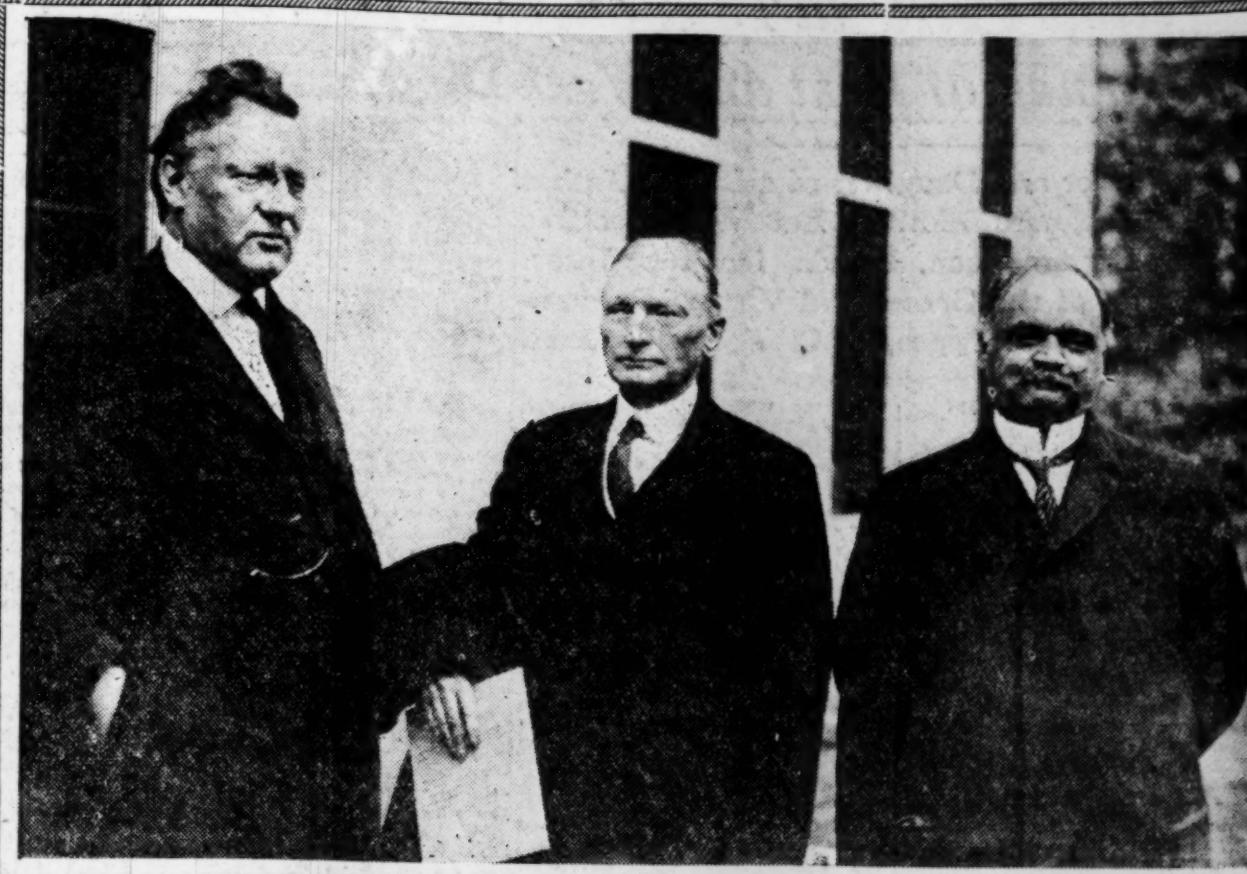
The motorman slowed down and waved to me



One of the reasons why the democratic German Government entered into a treaty of peace and trade with the Russian soviet government. Fifty thousand workmen in mass meeting in Berlin demand working arrangement with Russia.
—Wide World Photograph.



Miss Anne Stillman, daughter of the wealthy couple who are fighting in the divorce courts, arrives from school in Paris.
—Wide World Photograph.



Senators Watson and McCumber and Congressman Fordney call at the White House to discuss the bonus problem with the President.
—Pacific & Atlantic Photograph.



Gen. John T. Thompson and his new combination machine pistol-rifle which can fire 1000 shots a minute. By adjusting a stock, it is converted into a rifle. It weighs 9½ pounds and is adapted for police and riot suppression uses.
—Photo by Fotograms.



Miss Belle Kearney, who seeks the Democratic nomination to succeed John Sharp Williams as U. S. Senator from Mississippi.
—Pacific & Atlantic Photograph.



Col. Isaac R. Sherwood, 87 years old, former member of Congress from Ohio, who will run again for office. He is wearing one of his old campaign hats.
—Wide World Photograph.



Negro Orphans Home to occupy half a block on Goode avenue, between Kennerly and Cottage avenues, to be erected at a cost of \$125,000 by popular subscription among the colored people of St. Louis.
—From the plan by William H. Ittner, Architect.



Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, wealthy New York heiress, returns from a tour of Europe.
—Wide World Photograph.



Countess Zichy, until last Tuesday Miss Charlotte Demarest, New York heiress, who eloped with the Count a few hours before she was to have married George Burton, wealthy son of the late brewer.
—Wide World Photograph.



Gasoline railway car for suburban accommodation purposes receives a test on Missouri Pacific tracks in St. Louis. It seats forty-four passengers and makes a speed of 45 miles per hour.
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1922

Onoto Watanna Decries 'Yellow Peril' in Talk on Women of East and West

Noted Author and Daughter of a British Father and Japanese Mother, But Who Declares Herself American, Pleads for the Interchange of the Graces and Virtues Predominant in Both Types, for Civilization's Good.

By MARGUERITE MOORES MARSHALL.

"**E**AST is East and West is West—and today the twain do meet!"

That is the revision of Kipling's famous line which Onoto Watanna thinks life itself has made. And surely Onoto Watanna, of all persons, has the right to say so, for in her own life and person East and West have met persistently. As all except the youngest readers will remember, Onoto Watanna is the attractive and talented daughter of a British father and Japanese mother.

She wrote "A Japanese Nightingale," "The Wedding of Wistaria" and many dainty love stories of Nippon.

Her other name is Winifred Reeve; she lived many years in New York, and her husband, Francis F. Reeve, playfully describes himself as "sprung from Long Island cave-dwellers," although he and his wife now live on a 10,000-acre ranch in Alberta, Canada.

Now, after a silence of seven years, Onoto Watanna has "come back" with "Sunny-San," a new novel in her old popular vein, which also will be dramatized in New York next autumn. And after an absence of five years, Mrs. Reeve—to give her the same signs to hotel managers—has come to the United States for a brief visit. I found her at the Gregorian—a charming woman, with the rosy cheeks of her father's people and the dark, almond-shaped eyes of her mother. So it seemed only natural to ask her to discuss one of the modern world's most delicate problems—the future relationship between East and West, Orient and Occident.

"First of all," Onoto Watanna told me earnestly, "I am American before anything else. I love America. But one cannot forget that it was America who first set my mother's people on the road they are now traveling. Commodore Perry opened the door. America told Japan, 'You cannot stay by yourself—you must come into the world with all the rest of us.' Japan responded to America's call, and that is why it seems to me a pity for certain elements in America to stir up hostility against Japan."

"Since 1914, who can say that the East and West shall never meet? They met as Allies in the World War. And since last November, at Washington, they have not met as allies in the cause of World Peace."

"Don't you think," I suggested, while Onoto Watanna attacked her neglected chicken patty—I found her at the luncheon table—"that both East and West have things to teach each other?" It is an idea which the more arrogant Westerners will not care to accept. But, in reading your last book, "Sunny-San," it seemed to me that your little Japanese heroine could give the Western women in the story lessons in courtesy, gentleness, patience and some other desirable qualities. Don't you think the Nipponese woman has something to offer the Western woman the former's own

breakfast, as well as the other way around?"

A decidedly Occidental sparkline came into Onoto Watanna's Oriental eyes—one can't get used to seeing a smart navy blue touque above them, instead of a pile of shining black hair stuck with many fantastic pins.

"Indeed, there are mental and moral habits which each woman may learn from the other," she asserted warmly. And between us, we proceeded to sum up the special good qualities of each type.

The unusual thing, the specialty or the peculiar achievement of the individual—that is not the first essential greatness in your girl.

The first requisite is for her to be thoroughly human. That is, she needs to know how to do what the great majority of people are doing, and these millions are cooking, sewing and caring for children.

Wherefore I am certain that the future happiness of your girl is far better insured provided she gets into step with the masses, learns to perform the rudiments of their work and thus acquire a sense of belonging to the true human type.

If you are thinking your girl an earing master of the finer things of life of ordinary women you may be assured of two adverse results: first, that solid and sensible young men will pass her by when looking for a wife; and second, that she will later need to keep up some kind of social excitement, some kind of extravagance or other false stimulant, in order to forget her plainness of body, imperfections and unorthodoxy.

In view of the foregoing, it is cheering to pick up a high school catalog and see

YOUR GIRL AND MARRIAGE

By Wm. A. McKeever

Do you desire to have your growing girl marry a good man? Then teach her first of all common sense.

Notwithstanding equal rights, the universal franchise and all the other individual liberties which modern situations offer to women, marriageable young men are nearly all searching for young women possessing common sense and domestic qualities.

It is no hardship or imposition for your girl to acquire a knowledge of domesticity. It is rather a virtue and it may be made a powerful factor in her future well-being.

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Wherefore I am certain that the future happiness of your girl is far better insured provided she gets into step with the masses, learns to perform the rudiments of their work and thus acquire a sense of belonging to the true human type.

If you are thinking your girl an earing master of the finer things of life of ordinary women you may be assured of two adverse results: first, that solid and sensible young men will pass her by when looking for a wife; and second, that she will later need to keep up some kind of social excitement, some kind of extravagance or other false stimulant, in order to forget her plainness of body, imperfections and unorthodoxy.

In view of the foregoing, it is cheering to pick up a high school catalog and see

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THE ONE UNWANTED

The Story of a Misunderstood Girl

By RUBY AYRES

(Copyright 1922)

CHAPTER XLVII LOVE WINS.

Mark stopped and this time it seemed an eternity before he spoke again; then he said more quietly:

"I am leaving England the day after tomorrow. There is nothing to keep me here, and, anyway, I can't afford to stay. Nina is dead—perhaps you have not heard of it?"

"Oh, how sorry! I wish I had known. I would have answered if I had wished to and he raised his head and tried to see my face through the darkness. Then I felt his hands on mine, felt their passionate clasp as he said softly:

"Try and forgive me. I'm not worth remembering but if you ever think of me try and forgive me. I did love you. So, do you now? Though I've nothing in the world to offer you, may I tell you that?" He raised his hands and kissed them again and again with burning lips and I said very quietly:

"And me—what about me?"

"What have I got to look forward to? If you send me away? I love you; I don't care what you've done, or at least . . . I love you enough to forget it. If you haven't any money you can have mine, or if you don't want that, give it to me." He stopped and I said:

"And me—what about me?"

"What have I got to offer? I'm not rich. Since I've been back in London I've been unhappier than ever before in my life. I'd have given it up any day to have been back with you down in the country. I don't mind how poor you are. I don't mind roughing it." He stopped and I said:

"I don't want you. I'm not fit for you. I'm not good for you. I'm a man who has wasted his life." He stopped and I said:

"I'm ashamed—I'm ashamed." I said, sobbing. "You'll always remember that I threw myself at you—you'll always remember."

He stopped my broken words with kisses, and I felt his tears on my face.

I remembered it with thankfulness all my life. Sally, if you knew what I feel, I'm not fit to kneel at your feet. Your champion was right; I'm not good to you." I'm a man who has wasted his life."

His voice was hard with pain and he took his arms away, but I put mine round his neck and drew him head down to my shoulder.

"You can make me the happiest woman in the world," I said.

"I'm ashamed—I'm ashamed," he said, sobbing. "I'll always remember that I threw myself at you—you'll always remember."

He stopped my broken words with kisses, and I felt his tears on my face.

"I suppose I may fetch my hat and coat," he said.

Father's rage exploded. He shouted and stormed at me till mother and Winnie came down stairs to see what was the matter, and the whole miserable scene was enacted over again.

Mother took it very quietly, on the whole, but she said one bitter thing which I shall never forget.

"Sally has always been my greatest disappointment. I suppose she always will be." And then, with a burst of tears, "Whatever will ever become of me?"

But she refused to allow me to be turned out that night, and quite early the following morning, almost before anyone was about, I drove away in a hired carriage and was married to Mark Anderson by special license. It was a very different wedding from the one that had been planned for me, but I had never been so happy.

Mark had seen Lionel late the night before, and just as we were ready to leave the registry office a messenger boy brought me a note from him.

"My dear—I am wishing you all the happiness I should have tried to give you myself. God bless you!"

There were tears in my eyes as I showed it to Mark, and I saw his own cloud over as he said:

"I wonder if you realize all that you are giving up."

"I wonder if you realize that I have got the only thing I ever wanted."

"What was that?" he asked, though I am sure he knew.

"To be your wife," I said softly.

It is three years now since Mark and I were married, and we are out in New Zealand and very happy, all the more so because just six months ago a small daughter arrived on the scene to look at me with Mark's eyes.

And because I am safely out of the way, they have forgiven me at home, for what they chose to consider my disgraceful conduct, and I have even heard indirectly that because Mark is doing quite well, although nobody thought he would ever make a smiling mother occasionally refers to "my son-in-law in New Zealand" as if he were the colony winging to him, and in a letter I received from home just before baby was born, mother graciously said:

"We are all hoping that it will be a boy, but I am quite prepared to hear that my first grandchild has turned out to be a girl."

LE PAGE FOR WOMEN

Student Who Will Assist at May Fete



LUCY TURNER



ERNA RICE



ELSIE RAUH



EMILY LEWIS

KATHERINE SMITH

daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Stix; Katherine Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hearnden Smith; Martha Gellhorn, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Gellhorn; Lucy Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hunt Turner; Erna Rice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Rice; Elise Rauh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Rauh, and Emily Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lewis.

The fete is being given in aid of the scholarship fund of the summer school for women and for the regular freshmen scholarships. From this day young women are going for the summer term and there have been applicants for the freshman scholarships. Among the children who will be at the fete are Elizabeth Stix, who are growing up they keep a mother worrying most of the time. She goes one of my little scamps wandering off by himself. Examine a minute." She hurried after the little wanderer and brought back to the clover patch. "How Reddy Fox would have liked

to have been at that party! How Old Man Coyote would have rejoiced in it! How Redtail the Hawk would have liked to have been there! But only jolly, round, red Mr. Sun and the Merry Little Breezes of Old Mother West Wind knew of that party, and not for the world would they

(Copyright, 1922.)

have told anyone of it. So it was that when the Black Shadows came creeping out from the Purple Hills five happy little Rabbits were safely back in the dear Old Briar-patch and four little Chucks were asleep in their home.

(Copyright, 1922.)

DeLuxe Ice Cream

"The Choicest Product of the Dairyst's Art."

City Dairies De Luxe Ice Cream, in competition with the finest ice creams of the best caterers, has been awarded first place in many exclusive hotels, clubs and homes.

These awards were made strictly on merit of quality after thorough tests of the product and inspection of our plant.

City Dairies De Luxe Ice Cream won because it contains 16 per cent butter fat in the finished product, and in richness, delicious flavor and smoothness—is without an equal.

We invite the public to make the same thorough test of De Luxe Ice Cream and inspection of plant.

You will know then why City Dairies De Luxe Ice Cream, although necessarily highest in price, has quickly attained first place in St. Louis.

A trial order will convince you of its unequalled merit. Take it home in perfect condition in our Sealright, liquid tight, sanitary container—in all convenient sizes.

For sale by our dealers everywhere.

THE CITY DAIRIES CO.

Largest Exclusive Wholesale Distributors of Dairy Products West of the Mississippi
Wholesale Only.

Main Office: Washington, Corner Jefferson.
Bomont 2230—Phones—Central 690.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1922.

Maxims of a Modern Maid

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

HERE will be no equality between the sexes until it is just as impossible for a woman to remember the name of the first boy who kissed her as it is for a man to remember the name of the first girl he kissed.

Only the novelists can make their heroines cry effectively. The woman in real life who tries to make her eyes look "like drenched blue violets" usually succeeds in making her nose look like a drenched red strawberry.

The greedily impetuous lover reminds one of a seagull fishing. He is in such a hurry he gobbles his emotions whole, or drops them before he has a chance to know their true flavor.

When a stranger calls a married woman "Miss" she is divided between glee that he may think her still in the matrimonial running and gloom that he may put her among the also rans.

Young lovers doubtless are among the objectors to daylight saving. To Romeo and Juliet, one hour of moonlight is worth 24 of daylight.

Home is a vastly overestimated spot; as noisy as a flat-wheel street car, as uncomfortable as tight shoes, as expensive as a chorus girl.

Sometimes, when a man has followed St. Paul's advice and marries lest a worse thing befall—he finds it couldn't possibly!

Courage is the ability to answer, when a man says, "But I bore you"—to answer, then, promptly and brutally. "You do!"

When you hear a woman say that she would trust her husband with ANY woman ANYWHERE, you wonder whether she is a good liar or whether he is.

One wonders if, just for the sake of variety, Don Juan wouldn't like to find ONE young married woman whose husband DOES "understand" her and whose friends DON'T say she's a thousand times too good for him!

(Copyright, 1922.)

HOME-MAKING HELPS

"Everything About the House Helps to Make the Home"

By WANDA BARTON

An Easy Way to Give a Delightful Maytime Luncheon

scribed with appropriate quotations. These can be easily found, as all the poets are fond of writing about spring. The cards are tied with yellow ribbon. Scalloped paper-mache service plates painted straw color, and silver for only one course are found upon the table.

At this season we all long for the out-of-doors, and every suggestion of out-of-doors in the decorations, through the use of ferns and potted plants as well as flowers, will add to the pleasure of this Maytime luncheon. Of course if showers make the use of the porch inadvisable, the same idea can be carried out in the dining room.

The little strawboard roll which carries the straw-paper invitation is tied with yellow ribbon, sealed with black wax.

On the dining table place a centerpiece and dolls of Japanese straw mats, round in shape. In the middle of the table place an oval straw basket filled with variously-colored hyacinths. Beside each plate put a wooden broom with a place card attached holding the inscription: "In sunshine use the bushy part in storm the other end." If preferred flower place cards may be used, in-

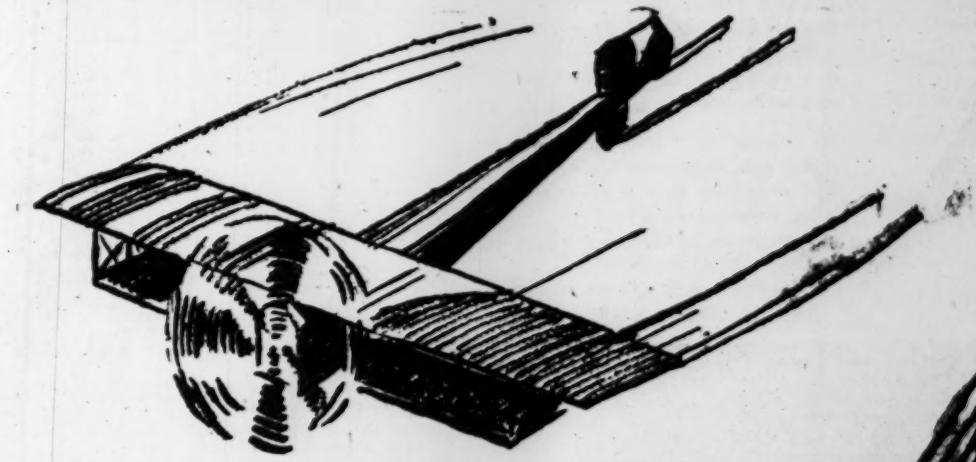
scribing with appropriate quotations. This means a luncheon practically without the aftermath of dishwashing, except in the case of the cooking vessels. Best of all, there is no table linen to launder, as the large-sized soft paper napkins are winning the way to favor for many informal meals.

How much more frequently we would one and all of us entertain our friends were it not for the labor of caring for extra service used in so doing.

(Copyright, 1922.)

Egg Moderne

OIL six eggs hard. Cool, peel and put the yolks through a ricer into a bowl which has been wiped with a bud of garlic. Chop the whites fine with six large olives and a half a small red pepper. Fold in a small cup of mayonnaise made without mustard. Add a teaspoonful of onion juice, a teaspoonful of sugar and a half-teaspoonful of paprika. Spread sandwiches in the usual manner. The mixture may also be used as a salad by serving it in cupped lettuce leaves.



Seeing St. Louis by Airplane with the Sunday POST-DISPATCH

The Rotogravure Section of the SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH will show a splendid group of most remarkable photographs of St. Louis taken by Lieutenants Goddard and Ramey of the United States Army Air Service while on a recent flight from Washington to St. Louis.

This is one of a number of EXCLUSIVE FEATURES in the BIG SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
DAILY MAGAZINE

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY

By James J. Montague.



THE POWER OF MEMORY.

The burglar was not always bad,
Nor swift to club and shoot;
He did not practice as a lad
His criminal pursuit.
Before to follow wicked ways,
He foolishly decided,
He feared a teacher's piercing gaze
The same as you and I did.

To youthful memories he clings
The while his trade he plies.
The thought of school and teacher brings
The moisture to his eyes.
His mind moves back across the years
And often he will start,
Responsive to the self-same fears
That smote his childish heart.

A burglar came the other night
To rob a furnished flat.
Where 'neath a soft and rosy light
A lady teacher sat.
She did not scream and leave the place,
Or give a frightened cry.
But fixed upon the burglar's face
A stern, reproving eye.

He dropped his Jimmy on a chair;
His face went ashen gray,
And cowed by that familiar stare,
He slowly slunk away.
For burglars, quite like you and me,
Although behaving ill,
At times, when moved by memory,
Are little children still.



EXPLAINED.

According to London Punch, the inhabitants of Genoa were forbidden to expose their washing during the conference. The clothes lines were probably all reserved for the dirty linen of the Powers represented there.

MODEST AMBITION.

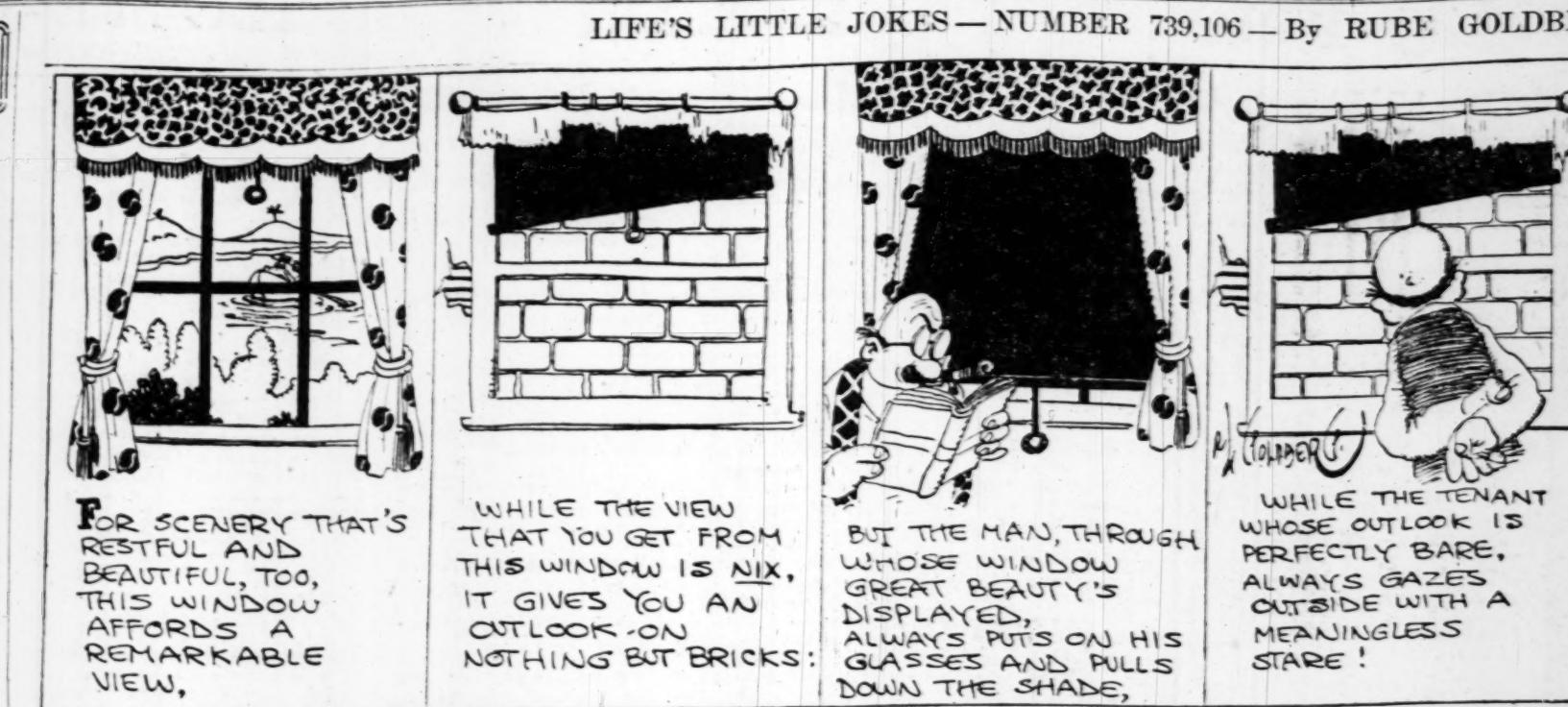
All that Germany and Russia ask of the other Powers is to leave them alone till they are in a position to lick the world.

OF COURSE.

New York easily placed a \$45,000,000 bond issue. Burglars and boot-leggers find it to their interest to support the city government.

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LIFE'S DARKEST MOMENT—By WEBSTER



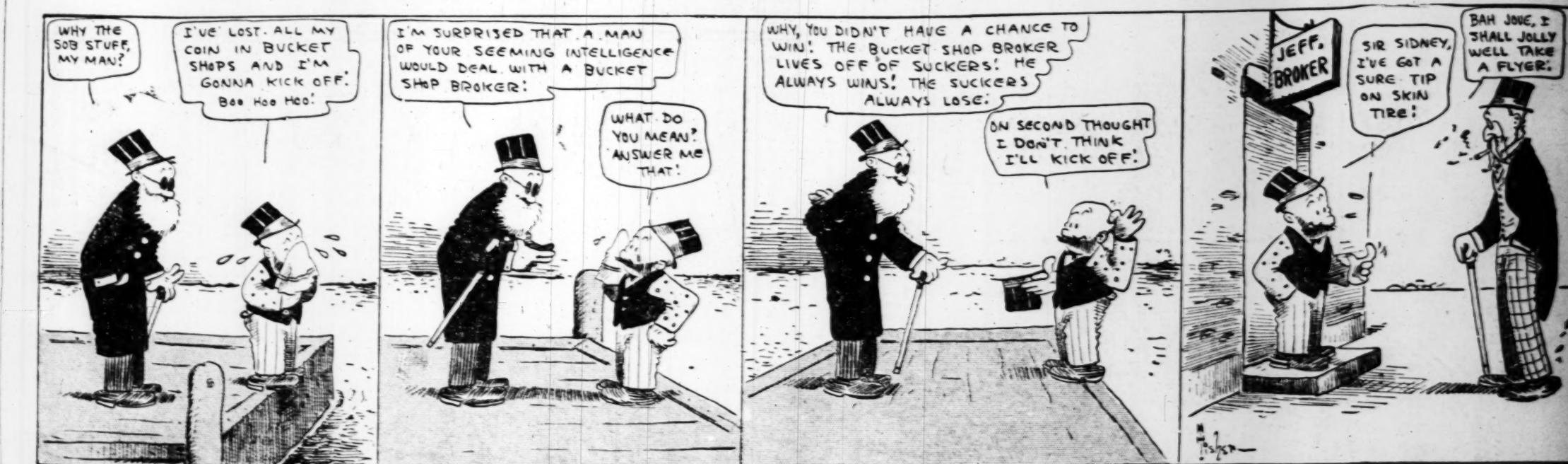
LIFE'S LITTLE JOKES—NUMBER 739,106—By RUBE GOLDBERG

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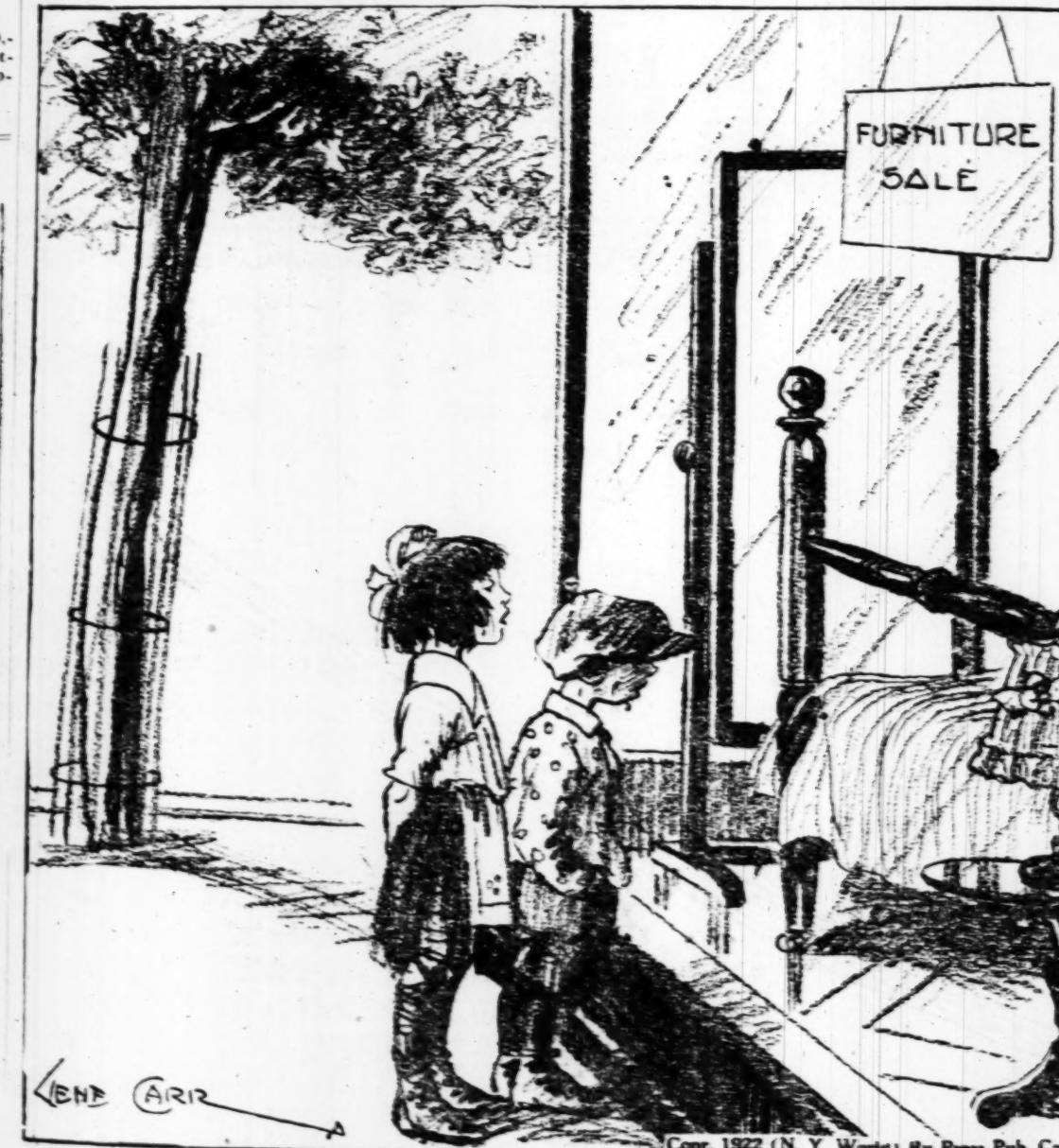
MIKE & IKE—THEY LOOK ALIKE



MUTT AND JEFF—JEFF GETS A HUNCH AND FOLLOWS IT—By BUD FISHER



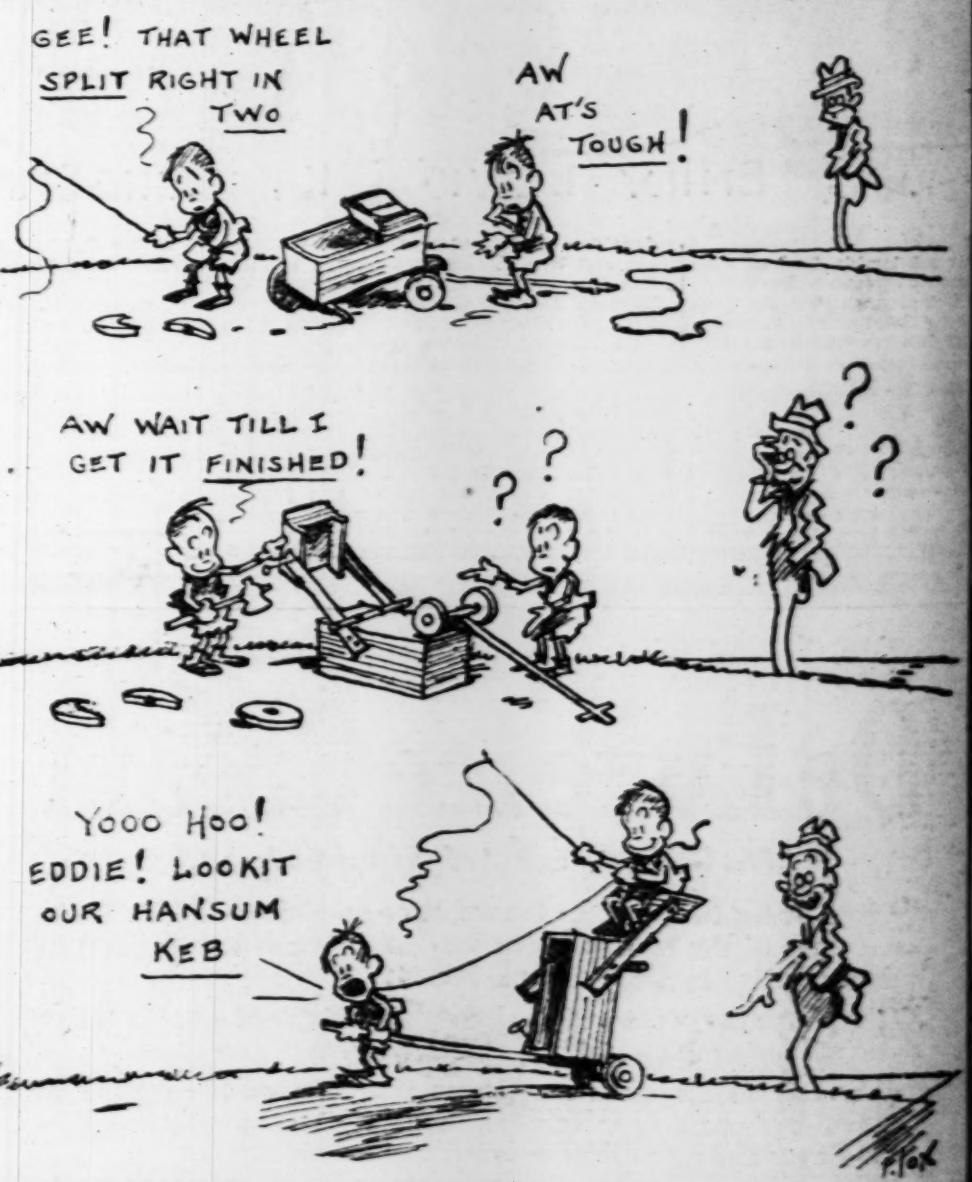
METROPOLITAN MOVIES :: By GENE CARR



Capt. 1922 (N. Y. World) By Press Pub. Co.

WHEN JIMMY'S WAGON BROKE DOWN—By FONTAINE FOX

(Copyright, 1922)



THERE'S AT LEAST ONE IN EVERY OFFICE—By BRIGGS



ST. LOUIS, FORWARD
The city has a spire
but what will happen
collapse without funds
them?

VOL. 74. No. 252.

MAN SOUGHT FOR
\$36,400 SHORT
SENTENCED A
PAROLED IN 1

Arthur Bergman, Secy
Treasurer of Equip
Company, Was Sent
for Embbezzlement
\$2888, Which Was
covered.

NEW RESIDENCE
HANDS OF THE SHE

False Footings That Ea
Casual Notice of Ea
ers, Said to Have
Used on Books of
pany.

Arthur Bergman, secretar
er of the Meyer Dairy Eq
Co., Third and Vine streets, fo
the police are searching on a
of embezzlement of the co
funds, was sentenced to two
the penitentiary in 1913 for
embezzlement of \$2888 from
Packing Co., but was paroled
not serve any of his term.
been in his recent employm
seven years, starting as
keeper.

Developments in the ca
night were:

Announcement by Edwar
er of 6822 Waterman
president of the equipmen
that the discrep
Bergman's accounts from
1921 to the present, as re
an audit, is \$26,400. It ha
thought at first that the s
would not exceed \$25,000.

New Residence Seized
Seizure of Bergman's ne
at 1142 Forsyth bou
and its elaborate furnishi
an attachment, and postin
St. Louis County Deputy Sh
guard them.

It was learned that the d
named were covered
the use of false footings
company books, which we
looked, apparently through
lessness, in the last regul

Announcement was mad
the shortage would not aff
company, as the loss was
from the profit of which of
fers had had no knowle

Moyer Gives Statement

Moyer made the followi
ment to a Post-Dispatch
last night:

"In 1918 I took over an
pany, which supplied larg
with equipment, and found
working there as bookkeep
assistant credit man, at
month. He had been the
years, having started at
month. We incorporated th
Dairy Equipment Co. at \$1
sell the goods, and the Ri
Supply Co. at \$5,000 to ma
we took Bergman on th
We wanted him to
cially interested, so I put
of stock in his name, and b
the dividends over to me
ment. The stock was w
par. He has been paid i
month, lately, and that, so
know, was his only regular

Suspicious Arrows

"I never learned much
man's associates or habi
t. I knew they were v
He often spoke of his moth
having money, but we cou
to doubt that he never kn
spend much money."

We found out from a
Bergman's last Wednes
Bergman had deposited
his bank account, and
was suspicious about it.
the audit made then, an
for a warrant Friday. One
covering one transaction
friend's account that we
was issued to think the d
runs back to May 1920.
ings were incorrect and
overlooked in the regular
year. The auditors said
hired to go over the books
ply missed this. We ha
back to the 1921 audit ye

He was under a small
speed to talk about \$73,00
\$40 get from a settler
success estate soon, but
our the claim was nothing.
Our attachment on his
understand the furniture
\$7000, including a grand
a department store. C